

SLIGHING IN CENTRAL PARK.

With next Sunday's Journal "Sleighting in Central Park," by T. de Thulstrup, the largest and finest water-color supplement ever given with a Sunday paper.

FREE WITH EVERY COPY.

NO. 4,831.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. R. HEARST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ECKELS EXPLAINS THE BID OPENING.

The Comptroller Says Work Was Begun Last Monday Morning in Secret.

This Custom Has Been Followed by the Treasury Ever Since the War.

Syndicate Bids Did Not Come in Until Wednesday and Then Collusion Was Impossible.

MORGAN MAY YET BE DISAPPOINTED.

The Assumption Is, However, That All Offers Above His Will Get Bonds and That His Syndicate Will Be Awarded the Rest.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Comptroller Eckels, the chief of the Treasury officials intrusted with the formal opening of the bids, made the following statement to a Journal correspondent to-night:

"We began the opening of bids last Monday morning, but we kept the proceeding so secret that even officials of the department were not aware of what we were doing. It was soon apparent that the bids would far exceed in number any former experience of the department.

"The bids of what are termed 'the syndicates' did not come in until Wednesday morning. On yesterday morning were received about 2,000 bids, among which were those of the Morgan and Stewart syndicates. The latter, I think, were opened after the Morgan bid. The Stewart syndicate put in 180 bids.

"The point that the price in the Morgan bids was entered in ink different from the body of the proposals is of no consequence whatever. That was the case in many of the bids.

"If any information as to the offer of the Stewart party leaked out, it was learned in New York. They sent their bids to the parties to the syndicate to be filled out, except the price, which was left blank, by direction of the managers. But the parties to these 180 bids knew the price to be offered, and it may not have been difficult for some competitor to have learned the figures decided upon. But if Mr. Morgan had definite information as to the plans of his chief competitor, why did he make his bid about 71 cents on each \$100 higher than theirs? If he had known precisely what the Stewart party proposed would not be, as one of the shrewdest business men in the world, have made his bid just enough of a fraction above the others to carry his point?"

"Besides the Treasury officials, the only persons who were permitted to see the bids were trusted confidential clerks of the officers having charge of the sealed proposals."

A TIME HONORED QUESTION.

The criticism of a New York newspaper hostile to the Administration, regarding the premature opening of the bids, has no force whatever as effecting the legality of the issue or the honesty of the Treasury officials. Unless it be assumed that Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels are corrupt, no charge of unfairness can stand. This custom of opening and scheduling the bids before they are read off has been followed in the Treasury Department under every Administration since the war in which bonds were sold. For example, when the first loan of \$50,000,000 was advertised it will be remembered Secretary Carlisle appeared in New York several days before the hour advertised for the opening of the bids and besought the aid of metropolitan bankers, because he knew to a certainty that the loan would fail. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carlisle frankly stated that less than a million of bonds had been subscribed, although 264 bids had been received. He appealed to the great financial institutions of New York and did not ask in vain. This shows conclusively that the Secretary must have had knowledge of the contents of the bids; but no criticism has ever been made upon such a course heretofore. The story printed in New York was current in the offices in Washington last night, but the disinclination to criticize an act sanctioned by long usage caused it to find only one publisher.

The fact is that the bids of the Morgan and the Stewart syndicates, together with many others of leading New York banks

and insurance companies, were brought to Washington by the immediate representatives of those institutions and firms. It was then too late for collusion, even had the Secretary of the Treasury been so lost to all sense of private and public integrity as to desire to exercise any favoritism. So far as Secretary Carlisle is concerned, his meanest political foe has never denied to him the most exalted standard of private and public integrity.

DISCLAIMERS NOW HEARD. The authors of the charge of collusion now seem to disclaim that they had even the most remote intention of connecting the Secretary with "anything improper."

It is stated here to-night that Mr. Stewart publicly announced his price as 110 several days ago.

Several hours of careful study of the schedules as completed this afternoon confirms what was indicated in these dispatches last night, that after all this exhibition of patriotism and honesty expressed wish to aid the Government, as the situation now stands, the syndicate that got the bonds a year ago at 104½ will get three-quarters of this issue at 110.687½. The public believes in the Government, but it is not willing to pay enough for its obligations.

If 70 per cent is to go to the syndicate the "popular" character of the loan is destroyed. The national uprising has shown that even a better price than the upset bid of Mr. Morgan can be secured for the great bulk of the bonds, and, under the terms of the original circular issued by Secretary Carlisle, he is fully justified in rejecting all bids below 111 and re-advertising. This would give the general public another chance, and, as these bonds are sure to command 120 within sixty days of their issue, the Government takes no risk and might, by re-advertising, secure a great deal more gold for the Treasury.

A fact that must be borne in mind is that a very large proportion of the bidders are in a strictly financial sense irresponsible. The Government has no forfeit in its hands to insure the fulfillment of their obligation, but in dealing with the large banking houses that now have or can readily secure the gold Secretary Carlisle is taking a safe course, and one that will insure him the needed yellow metal at the earliest possible moment. It must be also remembered in the consideration of this subject that the Government is not specially in need of money, but is in the market buying gold, just as it might arms or munitions of war.

LONDON GIVES A LESSON.

Friends of Secretary Carlisle may urge him to take such a course as that recommended above in order to give this loan the really popular character that the President so much desires it to have. The hostile feeling of London financiers toward this country was promptly shown this morning, when, in the face of this enormous bond subscription, American securities were promptly depressed on the London Stock Exchange. This was done to teach us that London is the money centre of the world, but the effect will be quite as impotent as was the attempt to coerce this nation into a tame and humble policy in the face of the Venezuelan complication. It is another incentive, however, for Secretary Carlisle to show the money powers that the people of this land have the gold within our borders sufficient to take up these bonds.

The Treasury experts have been busily engaged all to-day in classifying the bids, preparatory to submitting the list to the Secretary for awards. This work, so it was announced at the department this afternoon, could not be completed before to-morrow. It is scarcely probable that Secretary Carlisle will be ready to assign the awards before Saturday. This matter of awards is giving the Secretary very serious consideration.

The wonderful response to the call for subscriptions has impressed both Secretary Carlisle and the President that a still higher price may be obtained for bonds of the description contemplated. Under the original call of the Secretary of the Treasury the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

THE SECRETARY'S CIRCULAR.

In order to have a comprehensive understanding of the call of the Treasury, a part of the text of Secretary Carlisle's circular is reproduced. It reads as follows:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars (\$50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The important resolution contained in this circular is expressed in the brief paragraph that, "The right to reject any or all bids is reserved."

Therein the Secretary holds in his hands the power to take advantage of the unexpected demonstration of public confidence in the Treasury. The logical assumption is that all bidders offering prices above that of the Morgan bid will be awarded the bonds that their respective

bids call for; that the Secretary will award to the Morgan syndicate the remainder of the loan at the price proposed.

But after all the Secretary may disappoint the expectations of Mr. Morgan and his partners.

BANKERS ARE BITTER.

Wall Street Criticizes the Methods of the Morgan Syndicate in Making Bids.

There is as much bitter feeling among the financiers of Wall Street because of J. Pierpont Morgan's probably successful bid for Government bonds as in a church congregation when factions are warring. The extent of this was shown yesterday by the fact that an effort was made to force up foreign exchange, the consequence of which would be the exporting of gold and the embarrassment of Mr. Morgan and his associates.

On every hand, from friends and enemies alike, were heard expressions of admiration for the diplomacy which enabled Mr. Morgan to carry out his plan, but there are also questions as to whether he did not violate the rules of etiquette in financiering. His bid, which was within a fraction of that of the Stewart combination, has created the impression that he knew what his rival was bidding. This information was supposed to be secret, and Wall Street is wondering how Morgan secured it. An explanation given by reliable authority is as follows:

When Mr. Stewart organized his syndicate he insisted that he alone should be the judge of the price, but after he had been intrusted with a number of heavy bids the suggestion was made to him that there should be a conference to determine this point. Mr. Stewart at first demurred, but finally consented. The conference was held on Tuesday, and at that time neither Mr. Stewart nor those with him had any information that Mr. Morgan was organizing a syndicate. Therefore, when the Stewart people determined on the price to be bid, or within a fraction of the price, the only intimation of secrecy imposed was that the information should be kept from the newspapers.

It is not known who gave out the information that guided Mr. Morgan, but Wall Street men now believe it was one of those in the Stewart combination.

ETIQUETTE VIOLATED.

The advocates of strict observance of etiquette in financial affairs maintain that it was not a proper course for a dignified financier to get information about the price decided upon by a combination formed openly, then to engage a special train to take himself and party to Washington secretly, and thereby place himself in a position to overbid men whose confidence he or his friends had obtained.

Friends of Mr. Morgan assert, however, that no course outside of the usual Wall Street methods was taken, and they point to the fact that the Morgan syndicate bid a little more than 1 per cent higher than Mr. Stewart to prove that Mr. Morgan did not have positive information as to the bid of the Stewart combination. If he had had such information Mr. Morgan's friends argue that he would have offered but a small fraction over the Stewart bid.

That Mr. Morgan's bid was not nearer the Stewart bid is explained by the opposition on the theory that when he reached Washington he learned from consultation with other financiers that bidding would be so brisk any price below 110½ would stand little chance of being successful. He therefore put in a bid a little higher than 110½. His bid was handed in three minutes before noon, and that of the Stewart combination a few minutes before. In addition to the bitter feeling in Wall Street toward Mr. Morgan, there was a great deal of criticism of the Deutsche Bank representative, E. D. Adams, by the representatives of other foreign houses. The foreigners usually hang together in financial transactions in this country, and those who went into the Stewart combination feel that the Deutsche Bank should have given them a "tip" as to its intentions. They had been led to believe that the bank would either bid independently or not at all, and having no indication that there would be a rival syndicate, they felt sure that they would be awarded bonds through the Stewart combination. They were so confident, in fact, that many sold exchange against bonds they expected to send abroad. This exchange was sold at from 4.87½ to 4.87½, and to cover, the foreign houses commenced buying yesterday. This forced exchange to 4.88, with the chance that it will go higher.

AN INCENTIVE TO SHIP GOLD.

Should it go a cent higher there would be a profit in shipping gold, and the threat was made yesterday that it would be done, the effect being that the Morgan syndicate directly have secured the yellow metal to pay the last instalments on bonds.

Additional cause for sorrow among the members of the Stewart combination lies in the fact that many had been so confident of securing bonds that they had sold the new securities for future delivery. Some were sold as low as 113, but none were above 114. Yesterday the bonds sold at 110½, and at the close none were offered under 117. Therefore the speculators who sold a few days ago at 113 for future delivery and who fail to secure an award, will have to pay 117 or more to cover.

ON TRIAL AT PRETORIA.

Nature of the Charges Brought Against the Outlanders Arrested at Johannesburg.

Pretoria, Feb. 6.—The examination of the prisoners who were arrested at Johannesburg and brought here for trial was formally opened Monday.

After the reading of the charges against them further hearing was set for Tuesday. The prisoners were formally accused of having held possession of the city of Johannesburg by force for some time, and of having openly avowed their opposition to the Government of the South African Republic.

The evidence showed that the Reform Committee, of which the accused were members, caused a proclamation to be prepared declaring that a Provisional Government was necessary, as Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, was expected at Johannesburg and disorders might ensue.

Though this proclamation was prepared it was not issued.

MISS PEARL BRYAN IS THE VICTIM.

The Headless Body Found Near Newport, Ky., Identified.

Scott Jackson, a Dental Student, and Two of His Friends Taken into Custody.

When Arraigned They Make Conflicting Statements, and Jackson Is Held for Trial.

PEARL'S MOTHER AS A WITNESS.

Miss Bryan Was the Daughter of Highly Respectable Parents at Green Castle, Ind.—Jackson's Mother Was Once President of Sorosis, This City.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The mystery of the murder of the young woman whose headless body was found on Sunday morning in a field near Newport, Ky., has been solved. The girl was Miss Pearl Bryan, a young lady who moved in the best circles in Greencastle, Ind. Scott Jackson, a student of the Dental College of Cincinnati, and his friend, William Wood, have been arrested charged with murdering her. The following letter, giving a clue to the solution of the mystery, was received at Police Headquarters last night:

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 5. Colonel Dittsch, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, O.: Arrest and charge with murder of Pearl Bryan, one Scott Jackson, student at Dental college, about twenty-four years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 135, blonde, sandy mustache, light complexion, effeminate in appearance. He was reasonably firm, yet it required an effort to keep it in form. He did not exhibit any signs that he felt humiliated by his arrest. His account of his whereabouts last Friday was not satisfactory.

(Signed) GRUM, M'DERMOTT, WILSON. Scott Jackson was taken into custody and was in the Mayor's office under examination this morning. He was well dressed and neat in appearance. His naturally ruddy face flushed perceptibly under the examination, and his light blue eyes wandered from his questioners in spite of a visible effort to bear up and look them square in the eyes. His voice was reasonably firm, yet it required an effort to keep it in form. He did not exhibit any signs that he felt humiliated by his arrest. His account of his whereabouts last Friday was not satisfactory.

Under close questioning he partially broke down, and said that the dead girl found at Fort Thomas was Pearl Bryan, of Greencastle, Ind., and that he knew she was dead. He said that a man named Alonzo Walling, himself and Will Wood all knew her. Wood was her lover, and she was in trouble. Recently Wood had written to him asking him to help the young woman. He declined, but sent the name of a young physician who would. That was early in January.

One week ago last Monday Miss Bryan came here and hunted Jackson up. He sent for Walling, and the three held a consultation. Miss Bryan insisting on the plans for her relief being carried out. That was on Tuesday night, February 2. She was last seen alive on Thursday afternoon.

Shortly after 10 o'clock both confessed to having knowledge of the killing, and each blames the other of the murder. It is the opinion of physicians that Miss Bryan died while under the influence of an anesthetic, and that the surprise and confusion of the men who claim they had no idea of killing her, led to the hiding of the body and subsequent mutilations and mysteries of the case.

HER CLOTHING IDENTIFIED.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 6.—This city is in a state of high excitement over the positive identification of articles of clothing worn by the woman whose headless body was found near Newport, Ky., on Sunday, as belonging to Miss Pearl Bryan, a well-known young lady, who left this city on Friday last, ostensibly to visit friends in Indianapolis. Instead of going there she went, it seems, to Cincinnati, where she met Scott Jackson, a young man with whom she had been keeping company.

As soon as Miss Bryan's absence from home was learned, and it was known that she was acquainted with Jackson, two Cincinnati detectives came here with parts of the clothing taken from the headless trunk, and these were at once identified by Mrs. Bryan as the clothing of her daughter.

When the detectives arrived here and began their investigation it was learned that William Wood, son of Rev. D. A. Wood, of Green Castle, was privy to the affair and he was arrested at South Bend to-day and taken to Cincinnati. Letters from Jackson to Wood were found, in which the former referred to the condition of the girl, and Wood's replies showed that he was cognizant of all that had transpired. Jackson was once a resident of Indianapolis, where he attended the Indiana Dental College.

ALL WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

He disappeared from there some months ago and nothing was known of his whereabouts till he turned up in Cincinnati in connection with this affair.

Miss Bryan was the daughter of Alexander Bryan, a wealthy farmer living near here, and the family is one of the most prominent in Putnam County. Wood, who is held for complicity in the murder, also belongs to an old and honorable family, and the affair has created a great sensation.

SWEPT TO THEIR DEATH.

A Score of Men Believed to Have Gone Down with a Bridge Which They Were Sent to Repair.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 6.—A shocking fatality happened to-night at the New England Railroad bridge, which crosses the Pequabuck River between Bristol and Forestville, twenty miles west of here.

Between thirty and forty workmen were drowned by the sweeping away of the bridge.

Early in the evening a passenger train had just started to cross the bridge when it began to sink. By careful driving, however, the train was pulled across.

A wrecking party was then sent out to repair the structure, when, with a crash, the whole bridge went away, carrying the entire wrecking gang with it.

As soon as the news reached here a relief train was dispatched to the scene of the disaster, but up to a late hour no definite returns had been made as to the exact extent of the fatality.

FIRE AND FLOOD IN BOUND BROOK.

Flames in the New Jersey Town Threaten Its Destruction.

Six Feet of Water in the Streets Makes the Engines Useless.

The Fire Spreads in Every Direction and Many Houses Are Soon Ablaze.

SPARKS CARRIED BY A HIGH WIND.

Aid is Summoned from Other Cities, but Help Cannot Reach the Threatened Village Because of the Many Washouts.

Bound Brook, N. J., about six miles from Plainfield, is threatened with destruction by flood and fire. The fire is reported to have started in Cook's lumber yard, about 8:45 o'clock last night.

The wind blew fiercely, and the flames spread in every direction. The Fire Department was summoned by a general alarm, but to the consternation of the firemen and the people the engines were unable to reach the scene of the blaze owing to the torrents of water pouring through the streets.

The water, which had been rising all yesterday afternoon, by night had flooded every street in the city to the depth of six feet or more. Every effort was made by the firemen to reach the burning district, but not for a long time was a single engine able to get there.

FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY. The wind meanwhile had spread the

tral Railroad station in Plainfield, and about fifty men of the Fire Department started with it for Bound Brook. They took with them all the hose and ladders that could be spared from Plainfield. It is not known whether the train reached the scene of the conflagration or not.

Word has just been received from Somerville that a flat car started from that place with an engine on board, but was compelled to put back, as every bridge between Bound Brook and Somerville was down.

Shortly after 10:30 o'clock last night all communication was cut off from Bound Brook, the wires being down in all directions.

TELEPHONE OFFICE FLOODED.

The last communication received from Bound Brook was a message over the telephone to Plainfield. It stated that there were six feet of water on the floor of the telephone office, and that the water compelled the operator to abandon the place. Shortly afterward the wire was carried away by the high wind.

A great many commuters are stalled at Plainfield, unable to get to their homes on account of washouts. Of those many are residents of Bound Brook. They are in great fear lest their homes in that village may be destroyed, and that they may return to find the village desolate.

Everything possible was done for them by the people of Plainfield.

EAGER TO GET HOME.

At 11 o'clock a train was made up at Plainfield to take the Bound Brook citizens to their homes. They were in a terrible state of excitement, as not a word could be learned as to what was burning or to whom the houses belonged.

They were certainly residences, and this was enough to make every passenger on the train fear for the safety of those at home.

A telephone message from Somerville, N. J., received about midnight, said that a big fire could be seen from that place in the direction of Bound Brook.

Engines were started to the scene, but

CONSUMPTION CURED AT LAST.

Dr. Edson's Fluid a Demonstrated Success.

Only Four Failures in Over Two Hundred Cases Treated.

The Discoverer Gives the Secret of His Remedy to the World.

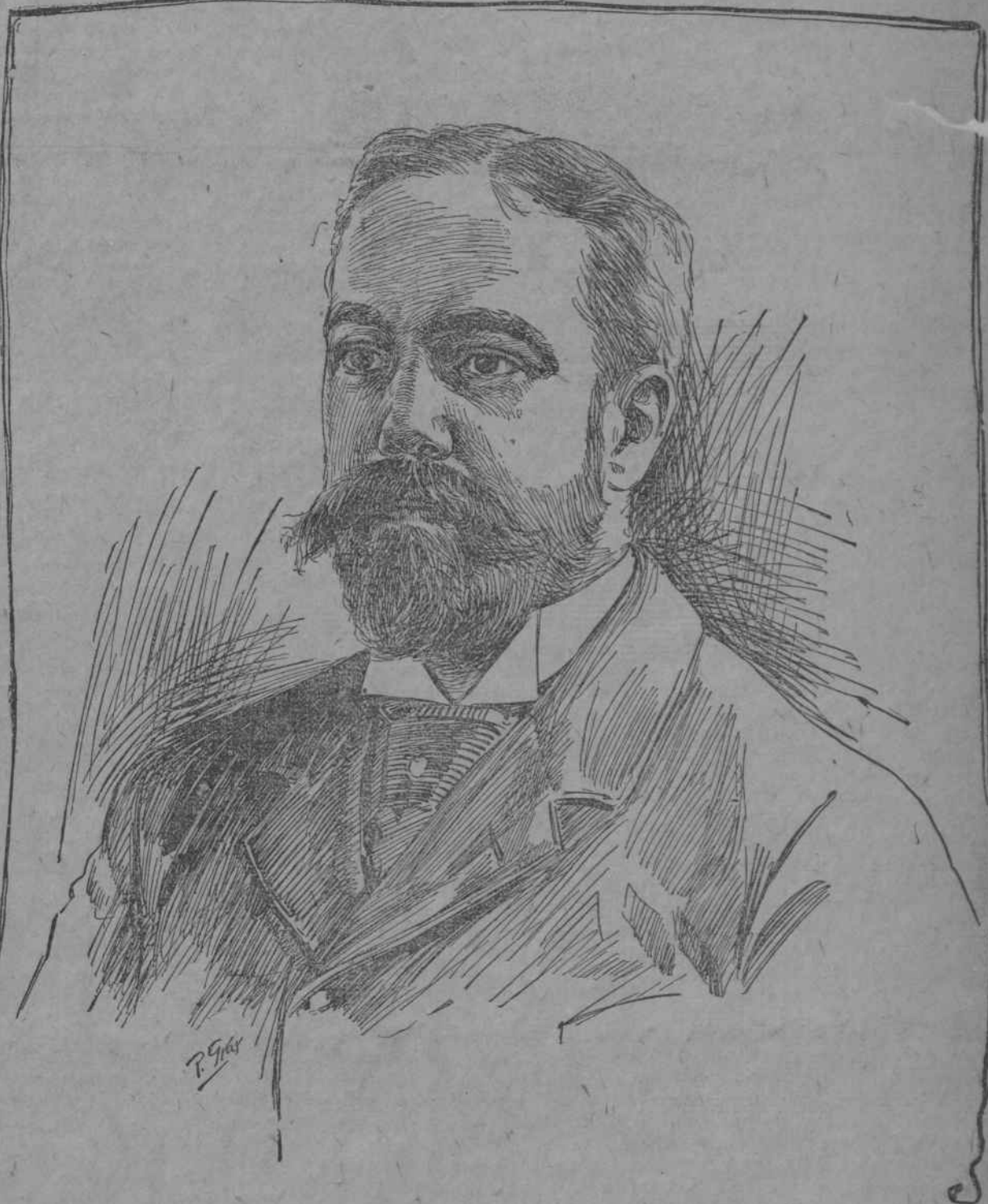
Method of Manufacture Described So That Any Chemist Can Make It.

It Is Called Aseptolin, Is a Form of Phenol, and Is Injected Hypodermically.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, ALSO.

Many Physicians Have Experimented with the Fluid, and Ninety-eight Per Cent of the Cases Have Yielded to the Treatment.

Consumption has, it is now believed, at last been conquered. The Medical Record—the most important and conservative medical periodical in the United States, edited by Dr. George F. Shradly—will an-



DR. CYRUS EDSON, the Physician Who Believes He Has Found a Cure for Consumption.

flames in all directions, and a half dozen houses were soon burning fiercely. Blazing brands were carried high in the air, and reports from surrounding towns say that the blaze could be seen for miles.

Aid was asked from near-by towns by telegraph and telephone, but although engines were dispatched from several places, it is thought that none reached the stricken village.

A dispatch from Plainfield says that an attempt was made to send fire apparatus to Bound Brook as soon as the request for assistance was received.

ENGINE SENT FROM PLAINFIELD.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock a steam engine was loaded on a flat car at the Cen-

were compelled to put back on account of the bridges—about six in number—being washed away.

Venezuela to Pay Indemnity. London, Feb. 6.—The Chronicle says that it learns from good authority that a partial settlement between Great Britain and Venezuela has been effected or is on the verge of being effected.

It adds that it believes the settlement refers to the Yuruan affair, which consisted of the arrest of British officials by Venezuelans, for which Great Britain demanded the payment of an indemnity.

The latter has held that this affair is entirely separate from the boundary dispute.

The report that Great Britain had recognized the sovereignty of Brazil in the island of Trinidad, which the former recently accepted for a cable station, is semi-officially denied.

As simple as sugar, and equally if not more useful is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

nounce to-morrow the complete and marvellous success of a remedy for tuberculosis discovered by Dr. Cyrus Edson, of No. 9 West Forty-ninth street, this city, and tested and experimented with by a score of the best known physicians in and about New York.

Through the Journal to-day Dr. Edson makes his very first statement concerning the work to which he has devoted months of careful study, and through the Journal he offers his discovery free to all the world. Through his discovery Dr.